

# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

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# Strong or Striking Verbs

- Verbs that give meaning to the sentence. They are verbs that you don't always expect to see with the subject.
- Kayla plunged into the icy water, not knowing what could possibly happen next.
- Sierra was petrified when she attempted to sing for her school's talent show.



# Specific or Proper Nouns

- The writer uses brand names, peoples names, and the names of places. This gives meaning to image.
- Dayton was rocking to his iPod nano on the A train heading to his sister's apartment.
- Lizzie was eating Fruit Loops when she heard about the surprise visit from her immature brother.



# Sensory Details or Imagery

- The writer uses words that appeal to the five senses to paint a rich picture and vivid images in the readers mind.
- The wet, soft flowers cushioned his fall.
- The cinnamon aroma of the burning candles lightened the dark mood.



# Personification

- The writer gives human characteristics to non-human things.
- The ocean swallowed the ship whole, its sharp teeth slashing at the sides with force.
- The old willow tree smiled warmly at the crying girl, giving her comfort.



# Idiom

- A phrase or group of words with a meaning different from the literal meaning of the words.
- You're barking up the wrong tree.
- I heard it through the grapevine.
- Doesn't it just melt your heart?
- One of the most used idioms is:  
That was a piece of cake!



# Hyperbole

- When the writer uses an exaggeration in writing to make a point.
- After the Algebra 2 exam, I thought my brain would explode!
- Janet cried a river after she lost her pet parrot.



# Whispering Parentheses

- This allows the writer to give information to the reader to make the reader feel like an insider. It provides extra information, as if the reader thought of it after it was written.
- I paid the man three bucks. (Its not like I'm rich!)
- Jared smiled at me and I blushed. (What is wrong with me? He's Lilly's boyfriend!)









